

EDMONTON

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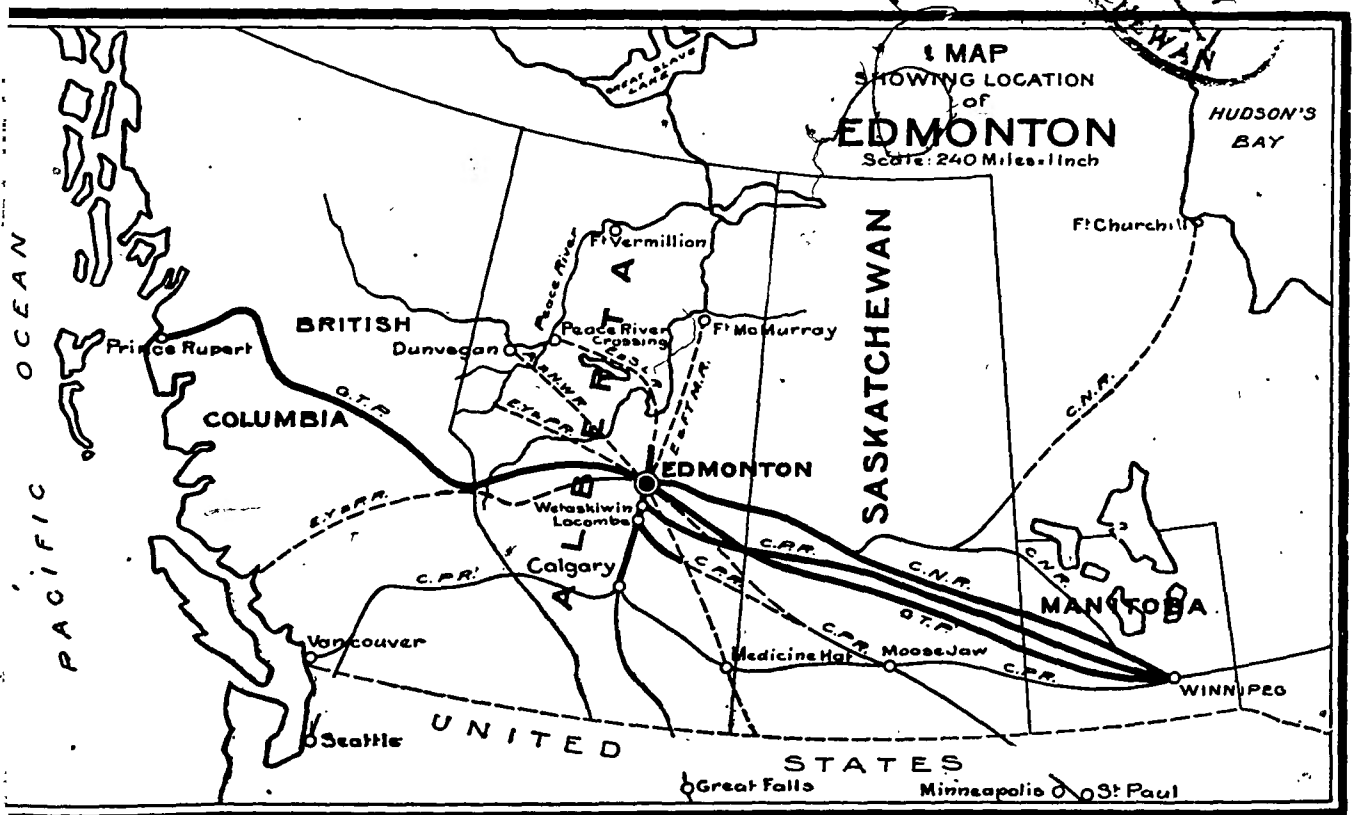
EDMONTON

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The Agricultural Possibilities and Resources of the Surrounding District

Information issued by The Edmonton Board of Trade,
the use of those intending to follow Agricultural pursuits.

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MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF EDMONTON

For further information write

A. G. HARRISON,

Secretary, Edmonton Board of Trade,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Map Showing the Location of the Capital City of Alberta

The term "Northern Alberta," so often used locally and throughout the Province as applying to Edmonton and its surrounding territory, is a mis-nomer that cannot be abandoned too quickly in the interests both of the truth and of Edmonton. The northern boundary of this province lies some 450 miles north of this city, while its southern boundary lies some 350 miles to the south. In other words the actual geographical centre of the Province of Alberta lies about fifty miles to the north and a little to the west of the City of Edmonton.

To emphasize this fact more clearly, note the round dot showing the actual location of the geographical centre of the province in the cut.

At Fort Vermilion, which lies 400 miles to the north of Edmonton, oats, barley and wheat are grown as successfully as at the southern boundary line, without irrigation or artificial aid. The soil is rich, black loam and the crop returns have justified the establishment of a flour mill and experimental farm at that point.

Edmonton is not only strong as a commercial, railway and *agricultural* centre, but its geographical position when given the consideration it calls for makes it doubly strong as a distributing point for the whole Province.

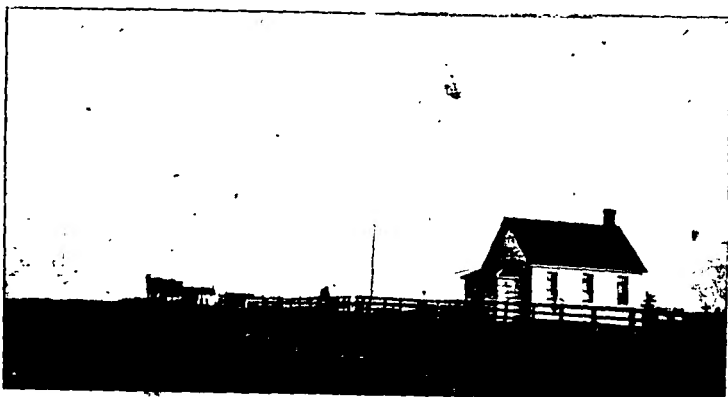


Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, 1907

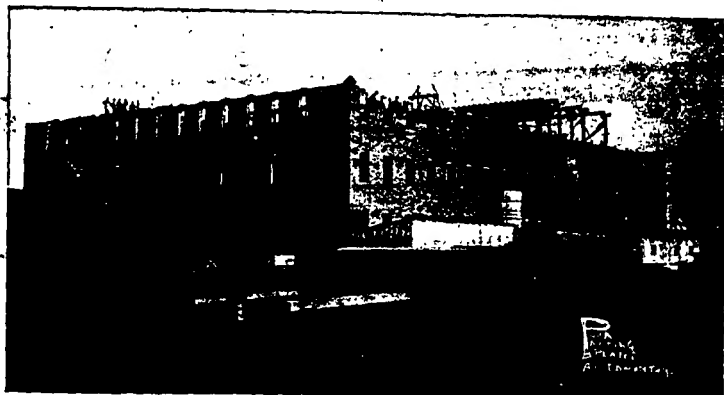
Country Church and
School, Edmonton District.



Country School House in
Edmonton District.



Seven-storey Packing
Plant Building at Edmon-
ton. the largest in Western
Canada.



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Why the Edmonton District is a desirable district in which to make a permanent home.

About in the centre of a so called "Edmonton District" are the Cities of Edmonton and Strathcona usually called the "Twin Cities of Alberta." They have a joint population of 25,000 people. The population of Edmonton is at the present time 20,000 in round figures and Strathcona 5,000.

The "Twin Cities" of Alberta are bound to become an educational centre. The Provincial University is to be located in Strathcona. The Premier of the Province and Minister of Education lives in Strathcona and the Provincial Government have acquired 252 acres of land therein for University purposes. A magnificent University Building will be erected worthy of the Province.

Alberta College is already established in Edmonton, also the Grand Trunk Business College and Westward Ho Private School for boys. These institutions, besides the splendid public schools, make Edmonton and Strathcona attractive centres in which a man with a family may locate.

Edmonton is the Capital City. The Provincial Parliament Buildings are now under construction. The Governor of the Province resides in Edmonton. The site secured for the Provincial Buildings is magnificent and worthy of the \$1,250,000 structure, building thereon.

Edmonton will have the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Shops, while Strathcona will have the Canadian Pacific Shops.

The "Twin Cities" interchange electric light, electric power and telephone systems. They will be connected by a Street Railway system in the course of a few years. The North Saskatchewan River winds in the form of an S between the two cities. The "Twin Cities" are some 150 feet above the river bed and the valley is over half a mile wide. A magnificent view of the River is obtained from either City. The surrounding country is lightly wooded and has a park like appearance, very much more agreeable to the eye than bald prairie land. The drainage of both cities is excellent. Their elevation is 1158 feet above sea level, the nights are cool and climate invigorating and healthy.

Edmonton and Strathcona will, in a few years, offer an ideal location for a man with a family, as a social, educational centre as well as a centre for skilled mechanics. It will be seen from the information given above they have an assured future. Farmers living in the vicinity of these cities will be able at a nominal expense to give their children a good advanced education. The District is well supplied with excellent country schools.

The importance of Edmonton is fully recognized by the Federal Government and a \$250,000 Post Office is now in course of erection. The Provincial Government are building a splendid Court House which will cost in the vicinity of \$200,000.

Some of the industries worthy of mention that are in operation in the "Twin Cities" are the J. Y. Griffin Packing Plant, the D. R. Fraser Lumber Mills, the John Walter Lumber Mills, the Edmonton Brewery, the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., the Edmonton Lumber Co., the W. H. Clark Sash and Door Factory, Cushing Bros. Sash and Door Factory, the P. Anderson Brick Co., the J. Little Brick Yard, the Edmonton Brick Yard, the Gallagher-Hull Packing Plant, the Edmonton Bottling Works, the Edmonton Tent and Mattress Factory, the Edmonton Cigar Factory, the Edmonton Iron Works, the Huff Grading Co., Hehsdoefer Packing Plant, McLaughlin Bottling Works, the Dowling-Campbell Milling Co., the Alberta Milling Co., the Burns Cold Storage Plant, the Vogel Packing Plant, Bedards Tannery, Pollard Bros. Brick Yard, etc., etc.

Edmonton has a splendid Y.M.C.A. building as well as many large Brick Churches. Strathcona has beautiful Brick Church buildings recently erected. The common schools in both cities are structures costing from \$20,000 to \$60,000 and are modern and up-to-date in every respect.

Edmonton has some 18 hotels, six being brick structures. Strathcona is also well equipped with Hotels.

Both cities have numerous Coal Mines to the East of them, some 26 mines being in operation in the District. The seams in the vicinity of Edmonton and Strathcona vary in thickness running from 5 to 8 feet. Coal is delivered to the consumer at from \$3.00 to \$3.75 per ton and can be bought much cheaper at the mouth of the mine.

During each period of 20 years there has been in the past one great pioneer city in the making. Take St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, etc., they have had an assured growth. These are the kind of cities in which business men of ability did, without any doubt, cast their lot.

It is fair to presume that there is somewhere a new city of the above class springing up at the present time, and that far seeing business men are locating therein.

EDMONTON IS THAT CITY.

It is for you to realize that this is so and a close study of the situation must convince any man that a city that is located in the centre of the Province of Alberta, and on the line of three such railroads as the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific, a city that is the Capital of the richest Province of the Dominion, a city that is surrounded by miles of the richest agricultural land underlain with immense coal beds, a city that commands the trade of the country 2,000 miles to the north, 300 miles to the west, 150 miles to the east, and 100 miles to the south, a city that increased in population from 2,626 in 1901 to 19,050 in 1908, a city which issued building permits to the amount of \$2,280,210 in 1907, a city that has 14 banks, 11 public schools, etc., is the place in which expansion of trade will surely take place, and is a certainty as far as may be for business of all kinds.



Hudson Bay Co.'s Flour Mill, Peace River, 400 miles north of Edmonton



Sturgeon from North Saskatchewan River. The River and Lakes north of Edmonton are well supplied with fish of commercial value.

Farm Land Values.

A Statement showing what has taken place in the Edmonton District during the last ten years.

Year.	Price per acre of unimproved land.
1898 - - - - -	\$3.00
1899 - - - - -	3.00
1900 - - - - -	3.00
1901 - - - - -	3.00
1902 - - - - -	3.50 to 4.00
1903 - - - - -	5.00 to 6.00
1904 - - - - -	5.00 to 8.00
1905 - - - - -	6.00 to 8.00
1906 - - - - -	8.00 to 10.00
1907 - - - - -	10.00 to 15.00
1908 - - - - -	15.00 to 20.00

In other words a quarter section of land (160 acres) in 1898 in the Edmonton District was worth only \$480.00 and a drug on the market at that price. To-day that same quarter section cannot be bought for less than \$15.00 per acre or \$2400.00. A five fold increase in value in 10 years.

It might be thought that the time is past and it is too late now to invest in farm lands. That this is not true is very apparent on investigating farm land values in older communities. Take the State of Nebraska for example. Farm lands are selling at from \$40.00 to \$100.00 per acre. The same land was only a few years ago of no value. History will repeat itself, and judging from it, farm lands in the Edmonton District will again increase five fold in value within the next ten years. The President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has stated that the next five years will see more development in the Canadian Northwest than occurred during the last twenty years.

The Edmonton District is being traversed by three transcontinental railways, the Canadian Northern Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. There must be something good about the soil to attract such corporations as the above. Simply reflect that you can to-day step in and buy land in the Edmonton District at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

This land is a *rich black loam*, underlain with a clay subsoil, has been successfully cropped for the last twenty years, is well watered and partially wooded, is underlain with lignite coal, is situated around a City that provides a permanent land market, is served by three transcontinental railways, has a telephone service, good roads, churches and schools established therein.

Where better can you locate than in the Edmonton District. No one living in it now has any doubt about its future. You may have some difficulty in making a choice in what part of Western Canada to locate, your difficulty is solved at once by noting the place that is in and will be the centre of activity for years to come. That place is the Edmonton District. Make up your mind to get into the centre of things. Get the very best of what is to be had. An examination of the accompanying maps should convince you that the Edmonton District offers the safest, surest and best location for you. Land therein at \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre is good safe buying because that land has produced the following crops:—

Spring Wheat - - - - -	22 to 50 bushels to the acre.
Winter Wheat - - - - -	23 to 50 " "
Oats - - - - -	40 to 80 " "
Barley - - - - -	30 to 40 " "
Flax - - - - -	10 to 18 " "
Rye - - - - -	22 to 30 " "
Speltz - - - - -	25 to 30 " "

The actual yield as shown by the official Government returns is as follows:—

Spring Wheat - - - - -	22.75 bushels to the acre.
Winter Wheat - - - - -	23.34 " "
Oats - - - - -	40.82 " "
Barley - - - - -	29.04 " "
Flax - - - - -	10.14 " "
Rye - - - - -	22.61 " "
Speltz - - - - -	27.91 " "

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture in issuing the above Bulletin writes as follows:—

"It should be borne in mind when studying crop Bulletins issued by the Government that the yields given are based on the threshers' measure, and not by weight, thus the actual yield is much heavier than that reported. For example; the standard weight of oats per bushel is 34 lbs, but those grown in Alberta average from 40 to 48 lbs. per measured bushel; therefore the yield of oats if given by weight would be at least one-fifth to two-fifths greater, bringing the estimated average yield up to fully 50 bushels to the acre."

The experience of many goes to prove that in the long run it is as cheap to buy an improved farm as to homestead. Taking into consideration that an improved farm is a producer from the start, that your family would have school and church privileges as well as near neighbors, instead of being isolated, the matter is worthy of serious consideration especially where land is as cheap as it is in the Edmonton District.

In order to dispel the idea that this country is still the land of the Indian and wild animals a series of views are published herewith giving an idea of the farms, schools, churches, etc., as they exist in the Edmonton district to-day. A rural telephone service is being extended in all directions at the present time, owned and operated by the Provincial Government for the express benefit of the farmer.

In coming to the Edmonton District now, you are coming just at the right time, not too late and not too early, the pioneer has cleared the way for you. The Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways are at your service. The schools are built, the roads improved, churches established and all you have to do is to step in and take advantage of the situation. Land at \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre should appeal to you. This land will at least double in value in 10 years time and very likely in five years. There are farms even now that you cannot buy for \$40.00 per acre or \$60.00 per acre, why? because the owner knows that he cannot better himself.

If you can sell out where you are at \$60.00 per acre and especially if you have sons grown up whom you have to start in life, it will pay you to do so and step in and get some of this \$10.00 an acre land for yourself and them. It will soon be worth \$40.00 per acre. Nothing can prevent it. The Edmonton District attracted settlers as far back as 1880 on account of its soil. It was 800 miles from nowhere. The pioneers that came then have built for you and you should take advantage of the opening. Other pioneers are to-day opening up the Peace River Country, a country that is rich in soil and full of resources of all kinds. It will 20 years from now repeat the history of the Red River Valley and the Edmonton District.

Those who have had experience in new countries know that the pioneer settler cannot as a rule or does not keep himself in touch with the world's affairs. He does not realize that good rich land, such as exists in the Edmonton District, is getting scarce and very valuable. He therefore in the majority of cases is willing to sell out at a reasonable figure. Here is your opportunity to buy, and at a right price. History repeats itself in all new countries and this is the history of such and it is for you to realize and take advantage of the situation. The last year has proven that real property is far superior to mining stocks, it is a fixture and your money is safely invested when put in good farm land.

If you are 30 years of age and are able to buy 640 acres of land at \$10.00 or \$15 per acre and you are in a position to work this land and make it a producer from year to year for the next ten years, at the end of that time you will have at least doubled your money in the land itself besides making a living and profits from your farming operations. It is worth a trial. Many a farmer in Western Canada and the Western United States and some women farmers have done this in the past. Here is your opportunity to do likewise. It will not come again so easily. There is no \$3.00 an acre land here now as in 1898 only 10 years ago, that is past and gone, the \$10.00 and \$15.00 acre land will soon be a thing of the past also. It is up to you to grasp and take advantage of the opportunity offered.

This pamphlet is profusely illustrated in order that the reader may realize fully the substantial development taking place in the Edmonton District. Plenty of rain, plenty of sun-light, moderate winter, no blizzards, good water, best of soil, plenty of fuel. If you are interested, write for information in detail.

Edmonton District 1907 Statistics

All Cereals:

Number of acres under crop	-	-	-	-	526,012
Total yield in bushels	-	-	-	-	13,066,878
Number of Cattle Shipped	-	-	-	-	110,230
Number of Threshing Outfits	-	-	-	-	675
Number of portable Saw Mills	-	-	-	-	74

Edmonton Latitude, North 53.30

" Longitude, West 113.30

" Altitude above the Sea level, 2158

" Annual precipitation of last 10 years, 19.25 inches. The heaviest rains came in June and July during the growing period and just when most needed.

Mean Annual Temperature, 35.9

General Information

Grain Crops in Alberta

SPRING WHEAT			WINTER (OR FALL) WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average	Acreage	Yield	Average
34,890	857,714	24.58				104,533	4,253,284	40.68	13,483	442,381	32.81
45,064	850,122	18.36				118,997	3,776,976	31.74	22,201	473,108	21.31
59,951	1,118,180	18.65	3,440	82,418	23.95	162,314	5,187,511	31.95	42,219	1,077,274	25.51
47,411	786,075	16.58		152,125	18.33	180,698	5,609,496	31.04	61,549	1,608,241	26.12
75,353	1,617,505	21.46	32,174	689,019	21.41	242,801	7,514,180	39.18	64,830	1,773,914	27.36
97,760	2,326,292	23.65	43,661	907,421	20.78	322,923	14,353,322	44.30	75,678	2,101,877	26.45
162,643	3,600,881	22.13	98,382	2,039,409	20.70	354,344	13,192,150	37.23	76,433	2,201,179	28.92

* Is estimated

Results of Experimental Farm at Indian Head for Seven Consecutive Years

SPRING WHEAT

Name of Variety	Length of Straw	Yield per Acre	Weight per Bu.
Red Fife	Averages between 42 in. and 55 in.	42 bu. 5 lbs.	Average 62 3/4 lbs. for 7 years
Preston† (4 days earlier than Red Fife)		43 bu. 34 lbs.	63 1/4 lbs for 8 yrs.

OATS—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS

Abundance	Between 45 in. and 55 in.	93 bu. 11 lbs.	38 3/4 lbs.
Golden Beauty		87 bu. 22 lbs.	40 lbs.
Banner		88 bu. 27 lbs.	39 1/4 lbs.

BARLEY—AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS

Mensury	Average from 30 in. to 35 in.	58 bu. 30 lbs.	49 1/2 lbs.
Remin's Improved		58 bu. 28 lbs.	52 lbs.
Trooper		57 bu. 4 lbs.	52 lbs.

POTATOES

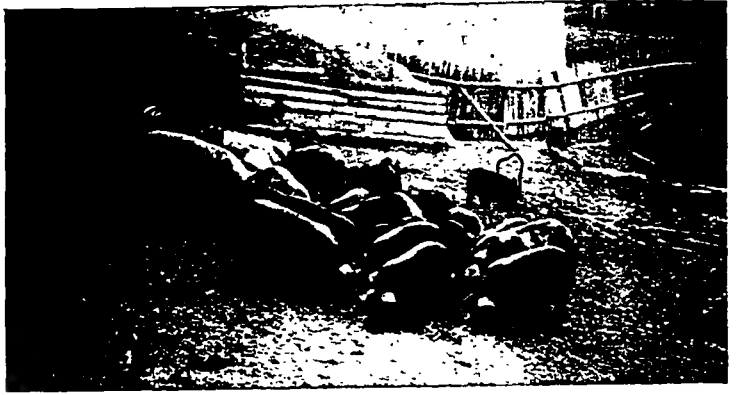
American Wonder	Average for 8 yrs.	429 bu. 10 lbs.	Long, oval, white.
Carmen No. 1	Average for 8 yrs.	392 bu. 3 lbs.	Oval, white.
Burnaby Seeding	Average for 7 yrs.	365 bu. 39 lbs.	Long, flat, pink.

Temperature in Central Canada

Table showing the average winter, summer and annual temperatures at various points in the Central, taken from the official reports for ten years.

STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE			STATIONS	MEAN TEMPERATURE		
	Summer	Winter	Year		Summer	Winter	Year
In the Northwest—	deg.	deg.	deg.	In the Northwest—	deg.	deg.	deg.
Battleford	62.3	1.3	32.9	Parkland	59.6	4.5	30.5
Banff	54.6	17.0	34.6	Prince Albert	59.5	2.1	30.7
Chaplin	65.0	3.3	35.7	Qu'Appelle	61.6	1.6	33.4
Calgary	58.8	13.9	37.4	Regina	62.7	0.9	32.5
Edmonton	59.3	8.8	35.9	Swift Current	63.5	9.8	37.6
Indian Head	62.9	2.2	38.0	Brandon	63.1	0.4	33.1
Moose Jaw	61.6	5.3	33.9	Emerson	64.2	2.9	35.3
Medicine Hat	63.7	12.5	39.9	Winnipeg	66.0	0.9	33.3
Pincher Creek	58.8	22.5	38.9				

Hogs thrive in this climate. The Hog industry will be of great importance. See cut of seven story pork packing plant page 7.



Exhibition Day at Edmonton, 37,500 people attend a 4 days exhibition at Edmonton in 1908.



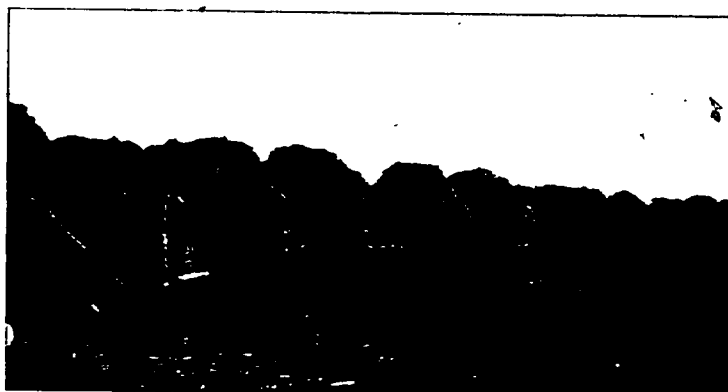
What the people look like and how they dress.



J. H. MELICK'S place,
another successful Ontario
farmer, who located in the
Edmonton District.



A St. Albert farmer in
the Edmonton District.
Twenty-seven stacks off
seventy-five acres of land.



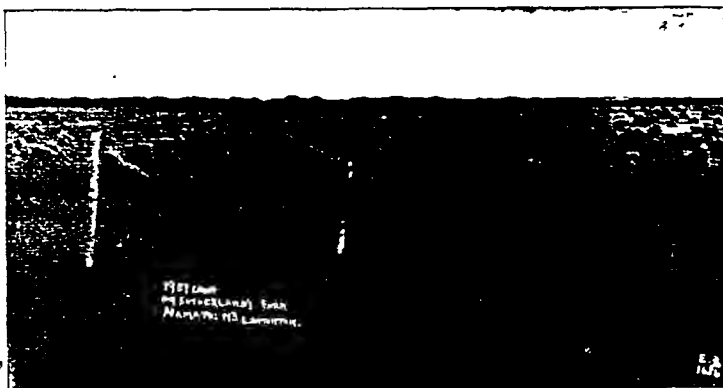
Farm House, Edmonton
District.



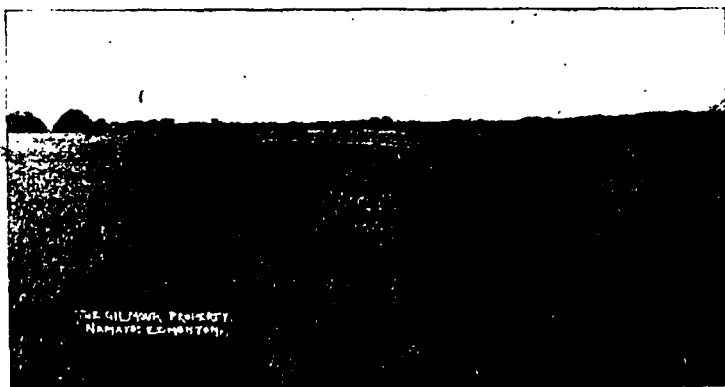


Coal Mine near Edmonton
Fuel is cheap and plentiful in The Edmonton District

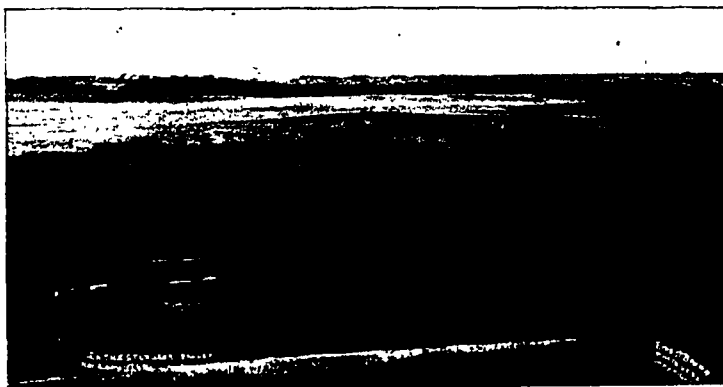
The Sutherland Farm north of Edmonton. Mr. SUTHERLAND came to Edmonton in 1883 with \$250. Mr. Sutherland values his land, etc., at \$40,000 to-day.



The Gilmour Farm, Edmonton. With an original capital of \$500 cash in 1901 MR. GILMOUR owns to-day property worth \$30,000.



The Long Farm. GEO. LONG came to the Edmonton District in 1881. Had \$30.00 cash and yoke of oxen. To-day has one section of land worth \$100.00 per acre.





Lumber Industry



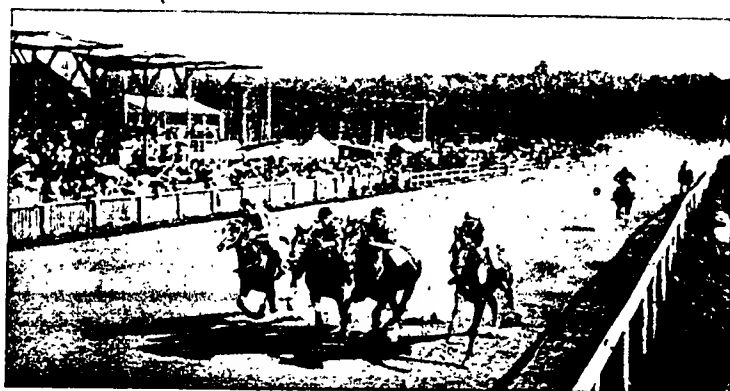
Brick Industry



Breaking on the Prairie

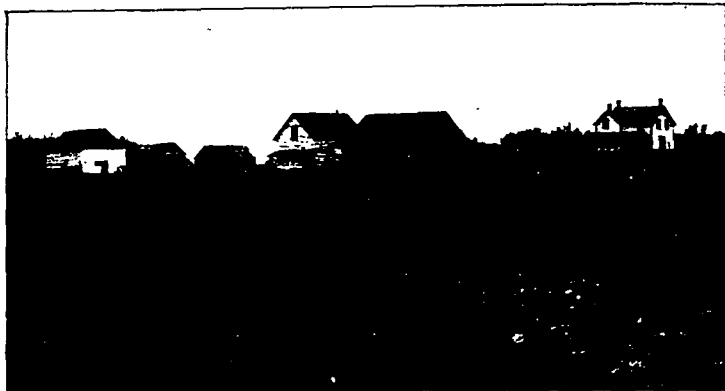


Prize Cattle



Races during Edmonton
Fair

The T. DALY Homestead, Clover Bar, showing old and new buildings, as this man prospered he improved his surroundings.



Sheep raising in the Edmonton District is a profitable business.

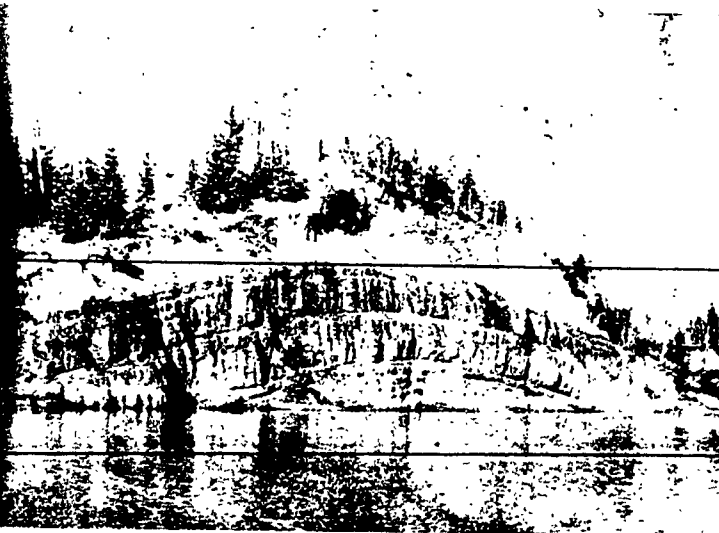


Stock owned by JAMES TOUGH, of Long Lake, Edmonton District.

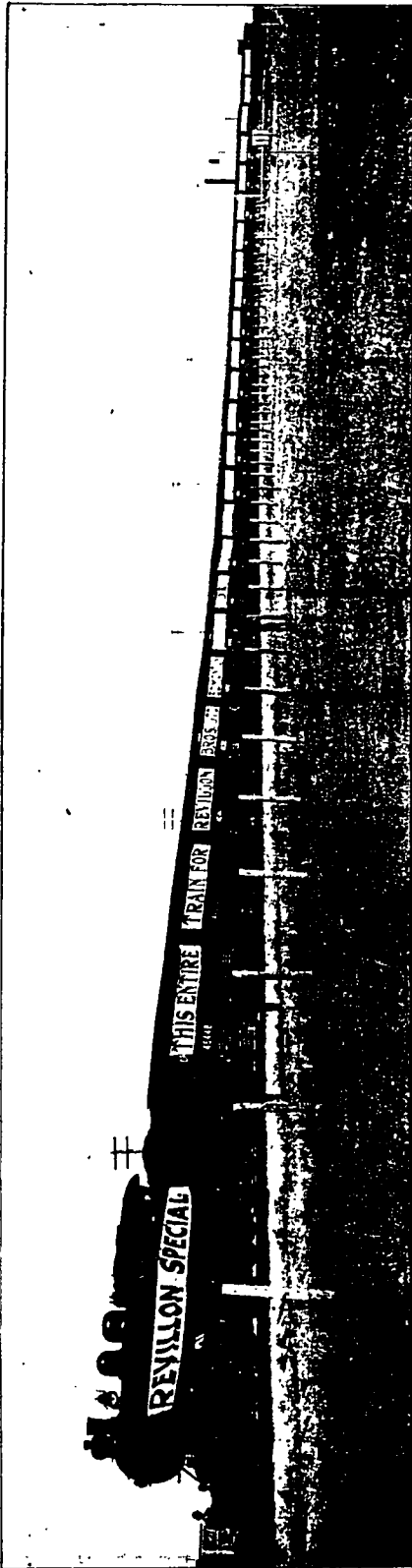




Clover Bar Farm House, Edmonton District



Coal Exposure, 28 ft. Thick, Edmonton District



Wholesale Freight rolling into Edmonton

J. CARSON, Namayo Post Office, came to Edmonton District in 1882 with family. Had less than \$300.00. Mr. Carson owns to-day property worth \$30,000.

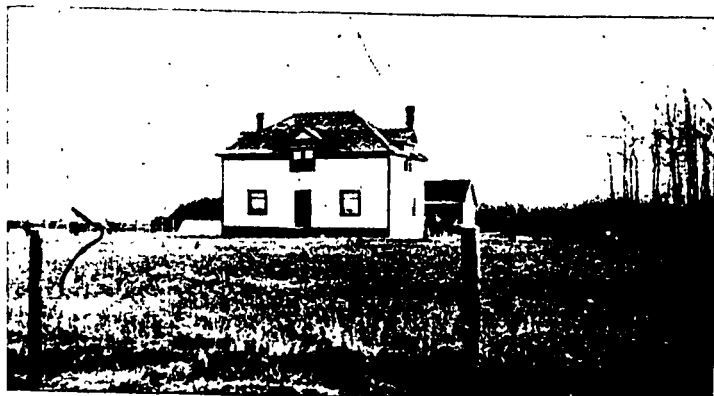


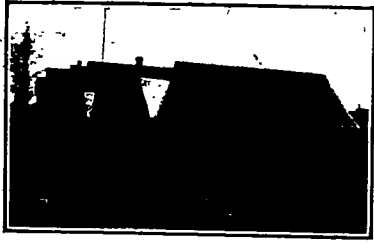
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W. F. CRAIG, Namayo Post Office, came to Edmonton District in 1883 from Gray Co., Ontario. Had \$12.00 cash. To-day he is worth \$60,000 in property.

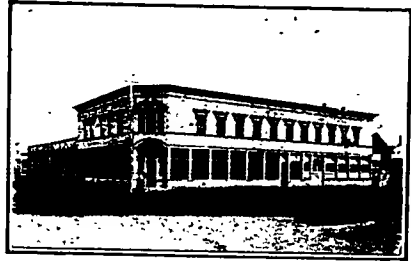


Mr. McDonald, Namayo Post Office, came to Edmonton District with practically nothing. To-day is a man of means.





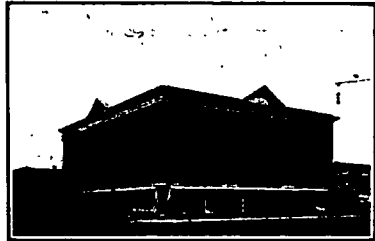
Pioneering



Implement House



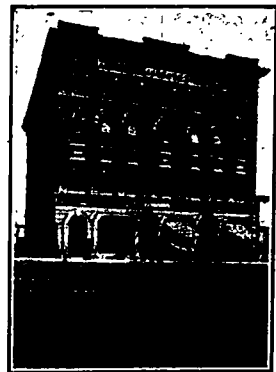
Dwelling



Mercantile Block

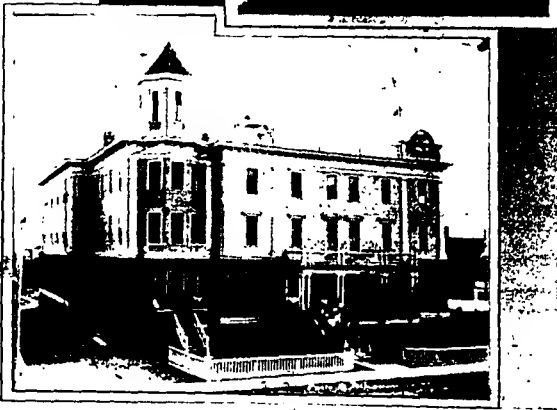
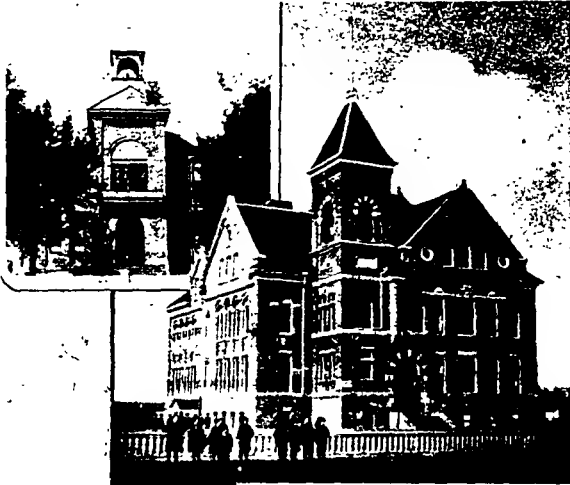


Bank

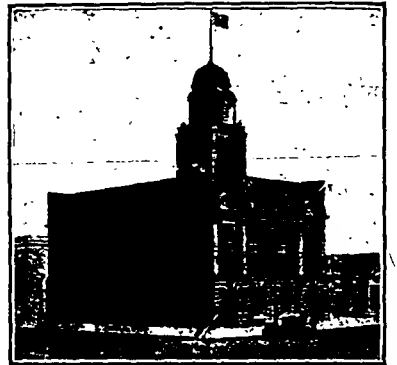


Bank

There are Fourteen Banks in Edmonton



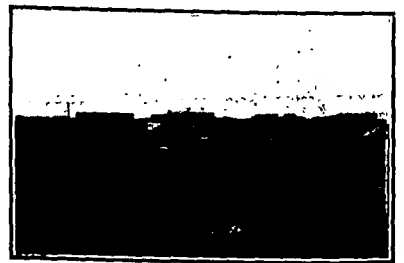
Schools



Post Office



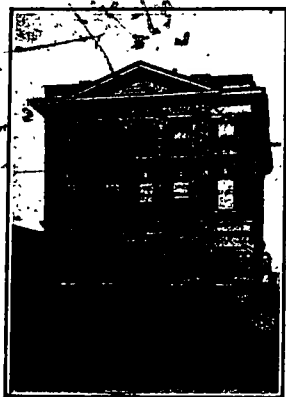
Dwelling House of J. A. McDougall, Mayor of Edmonton who came to the City in a Red River cart from Winnipeg with nothing but brains and good staying qualities



Lumber Yard



Cigar Factory



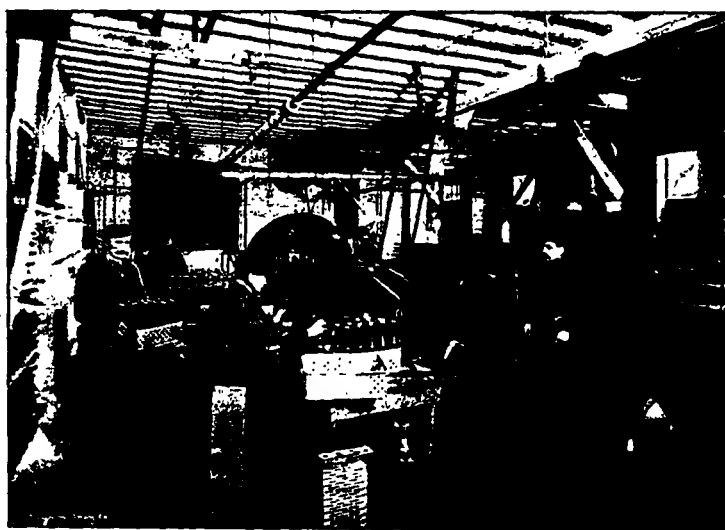
Bank



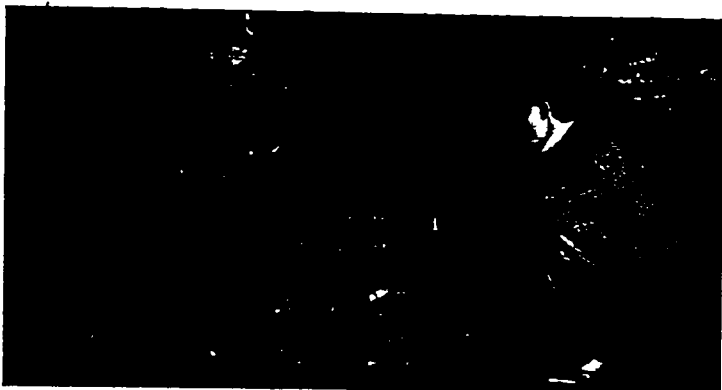
Jasper Avenue



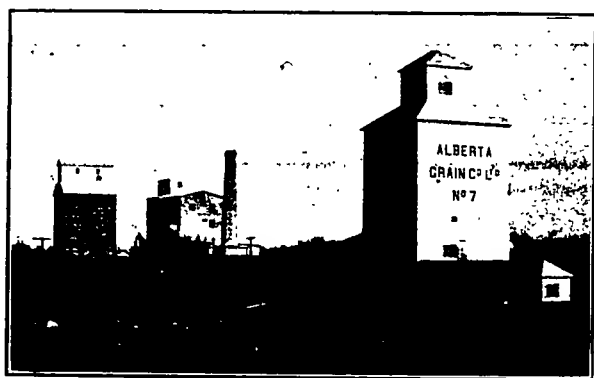
Good Beer is brewed from Edmonton District Barley



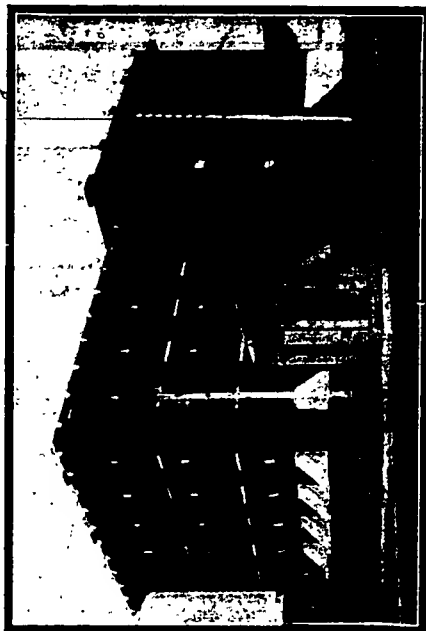
Bottling Room, Edmonton Brewing and Malting Co.



- Coal Miners at Edmonton. There are 26 Coal Mines in operation in the District. Fuel is cheap and plentiful



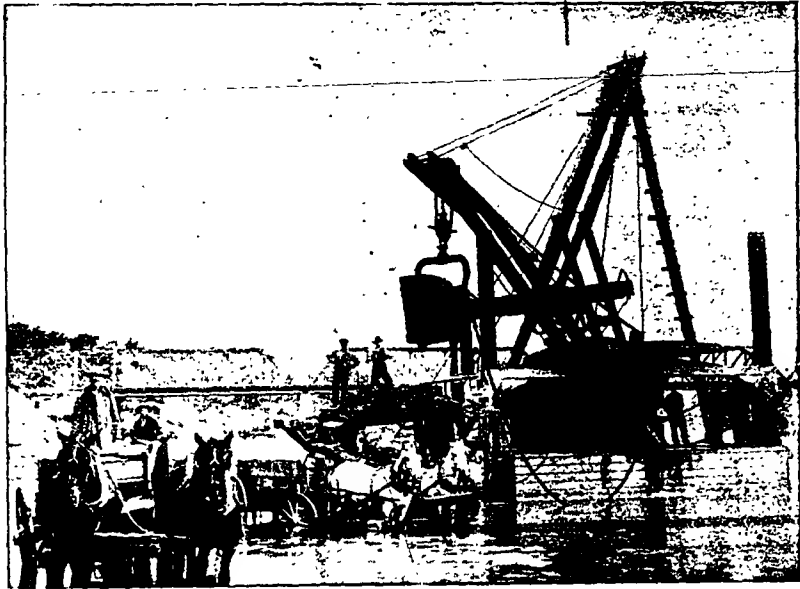
Edmonton Flour Mills and Elevators



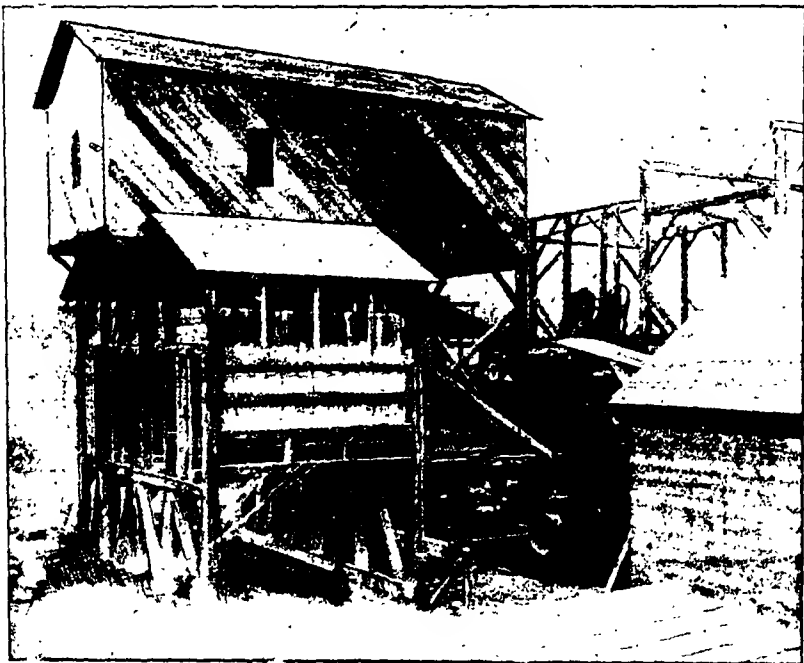
bank



Prize Stock, Edmonton Fair

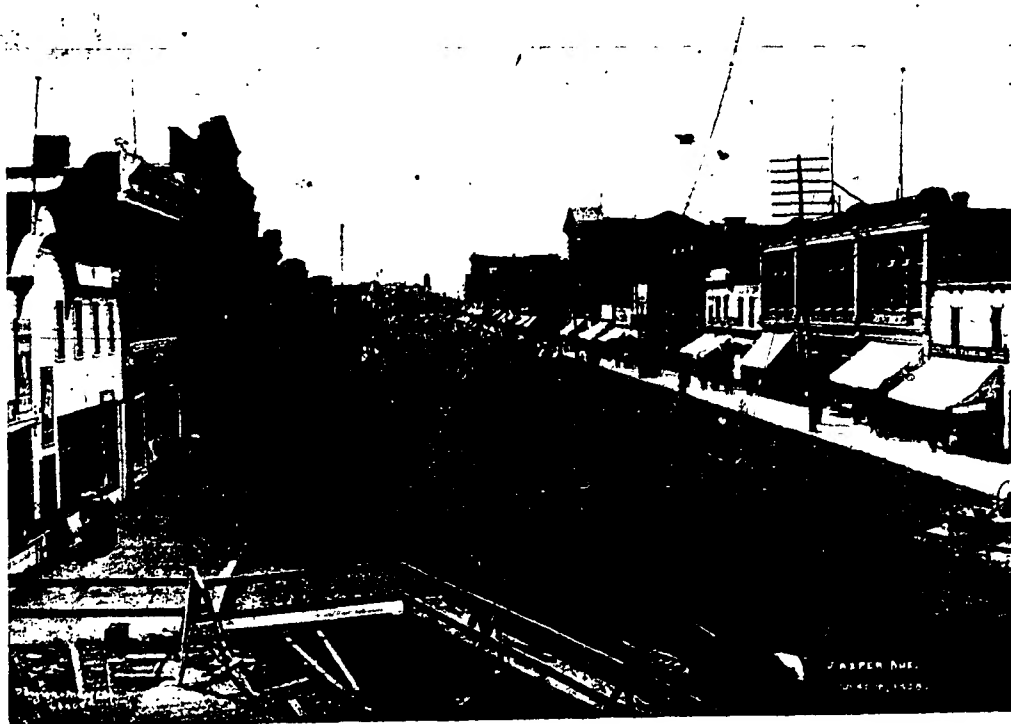


Gravel and Gold Washing Plant at Edmonton



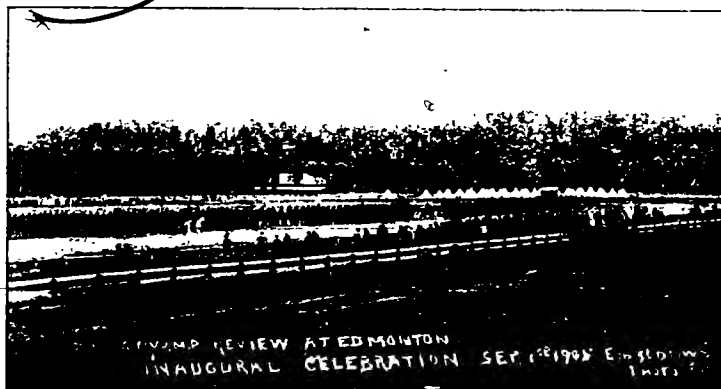


Jasper Avenue, Edmonton
Laying Street Car Tracts, 1908

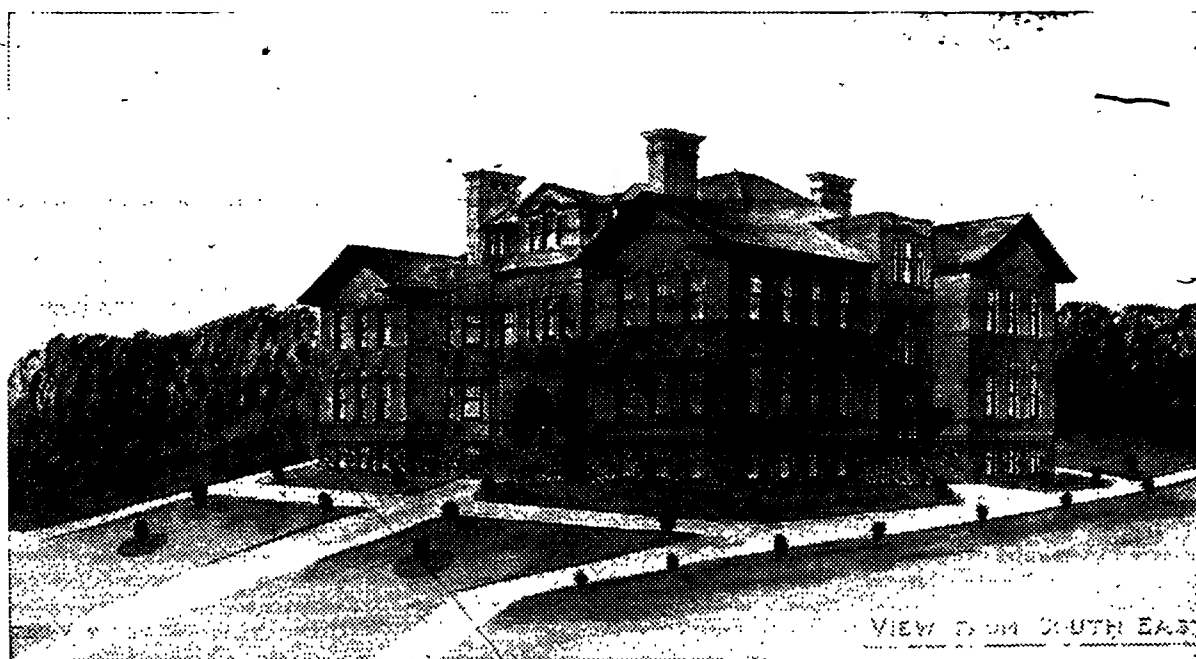




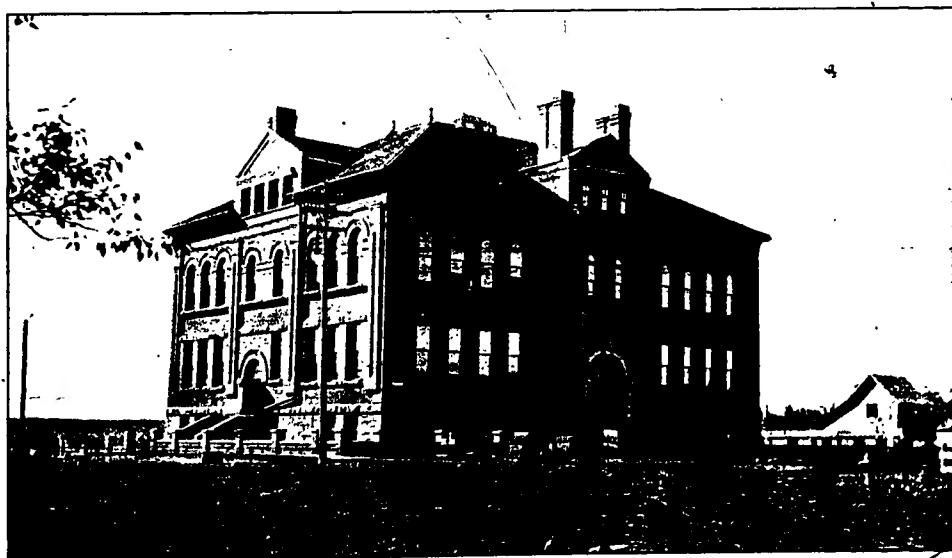
Grain Crop, 1907. Samis' Farm, North of Edmonton



R. N. W. M. P. Review at Edmonton, Inaugural Celebration, Sept. 1st, 1905



Norwood School

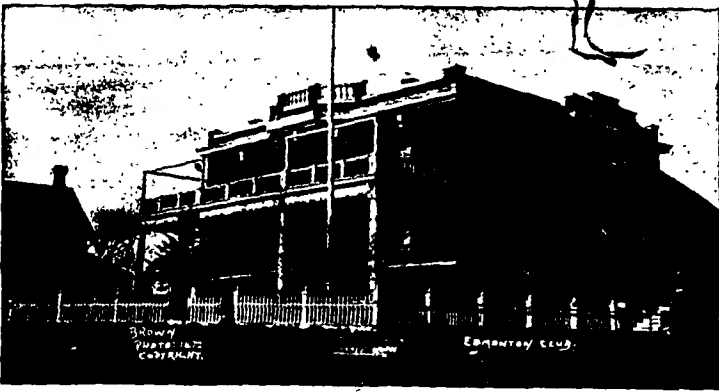


Mackay Avenue School



Marketing Grain, Edmonton

C. N. R. Station, Edmonton



Gentlemen's Club Building,
Edmonton